

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1851.)  
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November 13, 1913, Temperature a.m. 73, p.m. 77; Humidity...93, 82.

WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR  
Barometer 30.02

November 13, 1913, Temperature a.m. 72, p.m. 82; Humidity...83, 42.

\$36 PER ANNUM.  
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9,249 雜七拾月十年正

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1913.

伍年正 驚四十月一十五日

## TELEGRAMS.

### MEXICAN CRISIS.

#### A POSSIBLE INVASION.

Reuter's [Service to the "Telegraph."]  
London. Received Nov. 13.

The Times Washington correspondent says that President Wilson has decided upon his policy towards Mexico. If financial pressure fails to secure the elimination of Huerta, there will be a blockade of the ports, and even an invasion, if necessary. Foreign Powers will be assured that nothing will induce the United States to acquire territory.

#### A Warning.

Mr. Bryan has warned the Huerta Government and the Constitutionalists against burning any oil properties at Tuxpan. The employees of the Waters-pierce Oil Company of Mexico, with their families, making altogether seventy persons, have left for Vera Cruz, and will return to the United States.

#### Japan Alert.

A telegram from Tokyo says the cruiser Idzumo has been ordered to Mexican waters.

#### Important Conference.

Reuter's New York correspondent states that Mr. Hale, the representative of President Wilson, conferred with General Carranza and the entire Constitutional Cabinet.

A later message states that Mr. Hale made definite proposals to General Carranza, the details of which are unknown; but he asked for guarantees to establish stable Government, restore order in Mexico and ensure the safety of foreigners.

#### Ultimatum Ignored.

London. Received Nov. 14. Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the United States Charge d'Affaires in Mexico, on Wednesday morning presented an ultimatum to President Huerta, the latter being given till six o'clock in the evening to reply. He completely ignored the ultimatum, which insisted on President Huerta preventing the assembling of a new Congress.

It is understood that this is demanded because the convening of Congress would give an air of legality to President Huerta's Government, while also the Congress might rapidly pass measures affecting the oil concessions.

Feeling in Mexico City is most tense. Numberless rumours are rife, and many people have hurriedly left for Vera Cruz.

#### Rebels Active.

Rebels have interrupted traffic between Vera Cruz and Mexico City. They held up a train, and removed a million pesos of Government bullion and also a large consignment of silver belonging to a private Company. They also robbed the passengers.

#### Bank Failure.

A message from New York states that a Receivership has been appointed for the banking house of Messrs. H. B. Hollings and Company. The Company has extensive interests in Mexico, and its liabilities are estimated at \$50,000,000 (gold) and assets at \$30,000,000.

#### Mediation Declined.

General Carranza to-day (Thursday) declared that he would not accept the mediation of the United States in any form. The Constitutionalists only wanted the right to import munitions.

A telegram from Mexico City states that Congress has been summoned and will assemble on Saturday.

#### THE CANADIAN GALES.

#### TWENTY STEAMERS LOST.

London. Received Nov. 13. Twenty cargo steamers and probably a hundred lives have been lost on Lake Huron, by the gale, says Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa.

## TELEGRAMS.

### IRISH AFFAIRS.

#### LARKIN RELEASED.

Reuter's [Service to the "Telegraph."]  
London. Received Nov. 13.

It was announced in Dublin early to-day that the Government, taking into consideration the fact that the jury acquitted the strike leader Larkin on two counts of the indictment, including incitement to riot, have advised that the prerogative of mercy should be extended to Larkin in respect to his imprisonment for sedition libel. Accordingly he will be released immediately.

#### Press Agitation.

There has been a growing agitation in the Radical press lately, favouring the release of Larkin. The Labour members of the House of Commons memorialised Mr. Asquith, calling attention to the widespread belief that injustice had been done to Larkin, and contrasting the "impunity allowed highly-placed people who make speeches far more dangerously seditious."

#### Another Strike.

The Irish Transport Union, at Dublin yesterday, called out the dockers, bringing the trade at the port to a standstill, as a protest against the imprisonment of Larkin.

#### A Scandalous Abuse.

The Morning Post, and the Standard, in editorials, denounce the release of Larkin as a scandalous abuse, prompted by electoral necessities.

#### Released and Active.

London. Received Nov. 14. Larkin has been released. He started immediately telephoning instructions at 10 o'clock and then appeared at Liberty Hall, where he was given an ovation by an audience numbering 3,000.

He exclaimed that they had beaten the strongest Government of modern times, and said the Government had made a mistake in imprisoning him but a greater mistake in releasing him. They would raise a fiery cross in England. There would be a general strike in Britain within a few hours. Lord Aberdeen (the Viceroy of Ireland) must go; he was a tool in the hands of unscrupulous Dublin capitalists. The only friends of Dublin were the working classes.

### AUSTRALIAN ARBITRATION.

#### NEW SCHEME ADVOCATED.

London. Received Nov. 14. Reuter's correspondent at Sydney wires that Mr Justice Piddington, the Royal Commissioner on Industrial Arbitration, says the Wages Board system is cumbersome, lengthy and expensive and should be replaced by a Court of three Judges, with the same status as the Supreme Court. It is essential, he says, in view of the greatness of the financial and other interests involved, that those presiding over the tribunals should be permanent salaried officials of the highest judicial status.

### BOXER TROUBLE RECALLED.

#### JAPANESE PRAISED.

London. Received Nov. 13.

Sir Claude Macdonald, lecturer before the Japan Society on the Japanese detachment during the defence of the Peking Legation in 1900, praised the heroism of the Japanese contingent under Colonel Shiba, and said that but for them the whole defences would have been in a bad way. The Japanese Ambassador presided.

## TELEGRAMS.

### HOME RULE.

#### SUPPORT FOR ULSTER.

Reuter's [Service to the "Telegraph."]  
London. Received Nov. 14.

Mr Bonar Law, speaking at Norwich, on Home Rule, said the situation had not changed since he spoke on October 29. "If the Government persists in obeying the orders of Mr John Redmond, we shall be face to face with national disaster; if it attempts to coerce Ulster without the sanction of the people, we shall support Ulster."

There was a scene of frantic enthusiasm at this declaration, the audience rising and singing "Rule Britannia."

Mr Bonar Law added: "We shall be in honour bound to use any and every means to prevent British troops being used to shoot down loyal Irishmen. Think what that means. If the Government have any proposals which will avert these horrors, we will consider them most carefully, solely regarding not the interests of party, but the welfare of the nation."

### NEW LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

(Continued from Page 5.)

Lord Haldane stopped his speech, and in a few moments the interrupter was ejected. It is stated that he is a barrister, who was formerly a litigant in Lord Alverstone's Court.

The ceremony ended with a short speech from Sir John Simon welcoming the new Lord Justice on behalf of the Bar.

#### His First Case.

Later in the day Sir Rufus Isaacs, heard his first case—a commercial action.

He readily adapted himself to his new work, now and then asking a question, and at other times turning to explain difficult points to the jury. He took few notes, doubtless trusting to his famous ex-itness of memory.

#### SOME FORMER LORD CHIEF JUSTICES.

Lord Alverstone, whose resignation of the Lord Chief Justiceship, after nearly thirteen years' service, has created a widespread feeling of regret, was Attorney-General for a similarly long period. His tenure of the position of Attorney-General holds, indeed, the record in point of length of service, but his occupancy of the office of Lord Chief Justice has been somewhat below the average.

He was the ninth holder of the office during the last century, the the average length of service being about fourteen years. Lord Campbell held the office for nine years, and Lord Russell of Killowen for six.

With those exceptions, Lord Coleridge's period of office, which lasted over thirteen years, was the shortest. Kenyon, Tenterden, Cockburn, Coleridge, and Russell died in office; Campbell was promoted to the Woolpack; Tenterden and Denman, like Lord Alverstone, resigned.

It has not always been the custom for the Lord Chief Justice to be raised to the peerage, but Sir Alexander Cockburn, who succeeded an uncle in a baronetcy, was the only holder of the office in the last century who was not made a Peer.

"Mr. Attorney" as "Chief."

For the belief that the Attorney-General has a prescriptive right to the Lord Chief Justiceship there is no foundation.

Only two of the nine Lord Chief Justices who held office in the nineteenth century were promoted from the Attorney-Generalship.

They were Lord Ellerdale and

Lord Denman.

Lord Alverstone occupied the Mastership of the Rolls before they reached the higher office; Lord

Tenterden was a Justice of the

King's Bench Vacancies.

When the "Law List" was

first published in 1775, the number of K.C.s did not exceed 14.

In the current volume of that

interesting publication the names

of 268 are to be found.

Lord Haldane, who is proving to be

much more generous in his distribution of "titles" than Lord

Loveburn was, has just made an

addition of 26 to the list.

Three of the new K.C.s are M.P.s.

Mr. Tenterden was a Justice of the

King's Bench Vacancies.

## TELEGRAMS.

### HOME RACING.

#### DERBY GOLD CUP.

Reuter's [Service to the "Telegraph."]  
London. Received Nov. 14.

The race for the Derby Gold Cup, run at Derby over a distance of one mile six furlongs, resulted as follows:

Bowman ..... 1.  
Redwood ..... 2.  
Farakabad ..... 3.

Fourteen ran, won by a neck, a head separating second and third.

The betting was:—100 to 7.

Bowman; 4 to 1. Redwood; 10

to 8. Farakabad.

### EXPLOSIVE LETTERS.

#### COLONEL INJURED.

Reuter's [Service to the "Telegraph."]  
London. Received Nov. 14.

Reuter's Calcutta correspond-

ent wires that Colonel Williams,

Inspector General of Explosives,

was opening a suspicious-looking

letter addressed to the newspaper,

the Englishman, when its contents

exploded. His face was burned,

but luckily his eyes escaped

injury.

A similar letter sent to the

Statesman did not explode, but

a soldier was injured by handling

a letter addressed to the Pioneer.

### TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE.

#### TEN TOWNS DESTROYED.

Reuter's [Service to the "Telegraph."]  
London. Received Nov. 14.

Reuter's New York correspond-

ent states that an earthquake

devastated the Province of Ay-

maras, in Peru, on Friday.

There are 120 people known to

have been killed, and it is feared

that hundreds of others have also

succumbed.

Ten small towns are destroyed.

### UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

#### GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Blanch, Kot.

Chongyu, Shanghai.

Hiohatai, Kobe.

Hoima, Kobe.

Longzibai care of Kwong-

wang-sang, Kobe.

Penny, Kobe.

Taizamard care of Mitsui,

Dairen.

Watkins 31 Queen Road,

Shanghai.

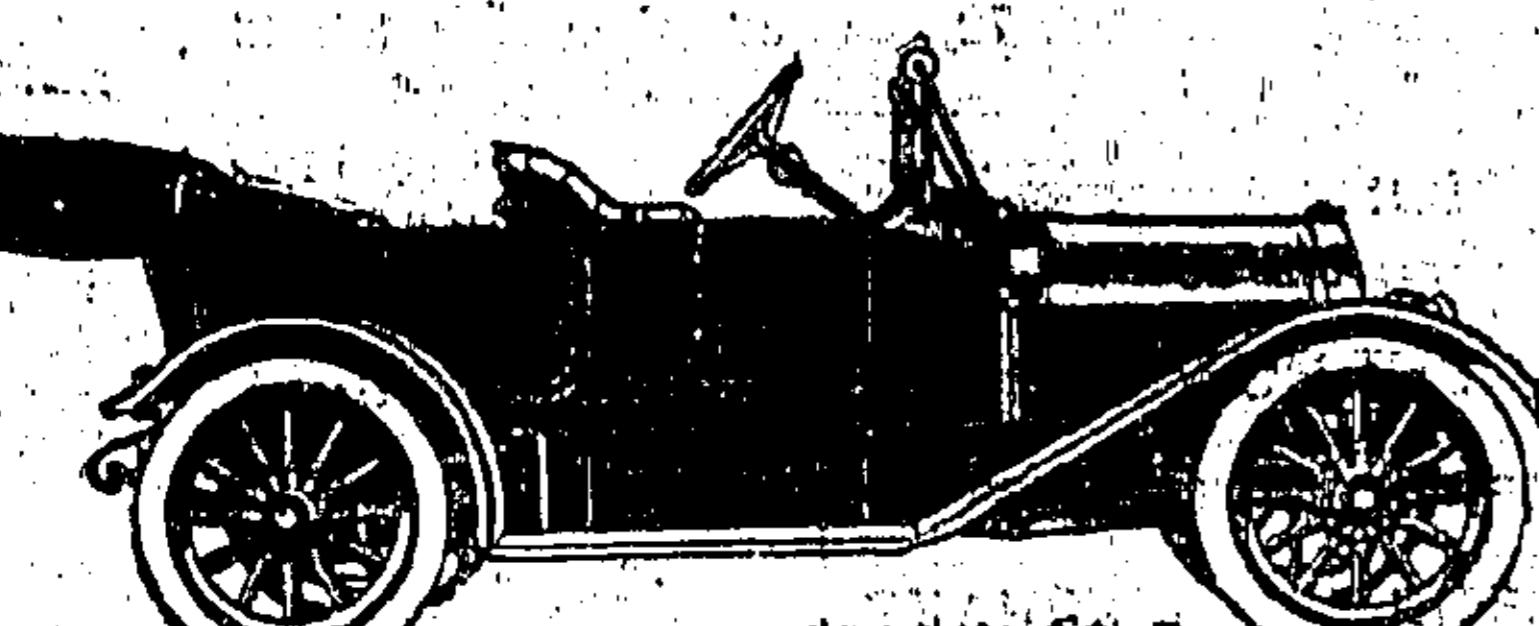
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He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 37 Hollywood Road, 1st floor, Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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**DISSOLUTION OF KUOMINTANG.****Full Text of the Presidential Mandate.**

Below we give the full text of the Presidential order of Yuan Shih-kai dissolving the Kuomintang Party, which appeared in the *Peking Daily News* on November 3:

November 4.

The Chief of the Headquarters for Precautionary Measures has submitted to me several dozen of cipher telegrams written in the "Mu" and "Hung" codes which were exchanged between rebel leader Li Lieh-chuin and Hsien-chuin and other Parliamentary members in Peking. I, the President, have perused these telegrams one by one and I am greatly astounded at their seditious nature. It can be deduced from the language of these telegrams that it was the secret plotting on the part of the Kuomintang Headquarters and the Kuomintang Parliamentary members which gave courage to Li Lieh-chuin and Hwang Hsin to raise the standard of rebellion. The rebel leaders, thus encouraged, actually dared to occupy cities and rose in arms and devastated several provinces in the South-East, with the result that incalculable losses in life and property were sustained by our people. My heart aches when I think of it.

There are four points in the above-mentioned telegrams which the people of this country will especially condemn. The first point that deserves condemnation was the frequent illusions in the telegrams to the formation by rebel Li Lieh-chuin of an ally of seven provinces for defensive and offensive purposes. This shows that the Kuomintang regards its Government as its enemy. Secondly, in commenting on the actions of the Government in sending troops to Hupeh, which was purely for the preservation of peace, the Kuomintang leaders stated in the telegrams that the Headquarters of the party was paying great attention to the movement of the Government, and that it had sent men to consult Hwang Hsin about the measures of retaliation, and that it had wired to Li Lieh-chuin instructing him to strengthen fort defence so as to oppose the troops. This shows that the Kuomintang regarded the national army as foes. Thirdly Li Lieh-chuin was urged to make the first movement against the Government. It was stated that Hwang Hsin would occupy Nanking and Anking, that Sun Yat-sen would occupy Kwailing and Canton, and that Nanking would be made the capital of a new nation. In this it was shown that they were bent upon the disruption of the Republic. Fourthly, it was stated in the telegrams that when internal strife frequently arose, the foreign nations would mediate between the two sides and the South would secede from the North. This shows that they sought foreign intervention. The telegrams furthermore stated that these plans were decided upon by the Kuomintang Headquarters and were approved by the Parliamentary members of that party.

Rebel Li Lien-chuin sent large sums of money to the Headquarters which were given to the Parliamentary members of that party. In consideration of the money, the Parliamentary members of that party have aided in the rebellion and have totally disregarded the welfare of the country and people. I, the President, being entrusted by the people with the great task of the preservation of peace of the Republic, cannot lightly pass over such crimes committed by the Kuomintang Parliamentary members.

In order to avert the danger which is menacing the Republic, and alleviate the sufferings of the people, I hereby order the Chief of Headquarters for Precautionary Measures to close the Headquarters of the Kuomintang in the capital. The chiefs of the provincial headquarters for precautionary measures, the Tubs and Civil Governors, the superintendents of the police and local authorities in various localities are hereby ordered to close up all the branch offices of the Kuomintang within three days. The Kuomintang throughout the country shall be dissolved. Any

body who is found circulating printed matters, making speeches or holding secret meetings in the name of the Kuomintang, shall be dealt with as a rebel.

The Parliamentary members of the Kuomintang, in receiving money from rebel Li Lieh-chuin, and in conniving in the rebel plot, have forfeited their rights as representatives of the people, they occupied the highest legislative posts in the country, and yet they are attempting to overthrow the Government.

The Chief of the Headquarters for Precautionary Measures shall instruct the Metropolitan Police Court to examine the membership records of the Kuomintang and demand back the election certificates and badges of the Kuomintang Parliamentary members whose names still appear on the membership record of that party after the Hukow uprising. The Minister of Interior shall instruct the Superintendents of elections to send up expectant Representatives and Senators who possess proper qualifications to replace the Kuomintang Parliamentary members.

We must strive to make the sacred organs of Parliament free from contamination with the rebel elements, so that true Republican spirit may be nurtured and true public opinion may be fostered. There are not lacking in the ranks of the other parties patriots. I am sure that they would not compromise their good names by defending the rebels. The members of the other parties need not be under any apprehension. In uprooting the evil elements, we are clarifying the atmosphere of the National Assembly. If the Parliamentary members of the Kuomintang, after having returned to their homes, will repent and sever all connections with the rebels, they will still have long years to serve the country and enjoy blessings of the Republic.

**Instructions to the Provincial Authorities**

The Kuomintang, while working in the name of reforming the administration, really aimed at rights and profits. Anything that the party could do to gratify its inordinate ambitions, the Kuomintang would do, even at the expense of the country and people. It has no compunction in destroying the lives of the people. This is what the Kuomintang called party politics.

In attempting to achieve its objects, the Kuomintang would use money and force. It would also resort to treachery. It made the people fight against each other while the leaders of the Kuomintang sought safe places for their own protection. They spread their influence by public speeches and newspapers and by circulating dangerous rumours. They made black appear as white. Many inexperienced youth fall victims to their insidious influences. How can a party which adopted such a principle govern the country?

Hunan and Kwangtung were the centres of activity of the Kuomintang. What do we find in these two provinces? Mob rule prevails, and brigands infest all the districts. The sufferings of the people of those two provinces are more acute than those of any other province. If all the other provinces are governed like Hunan and Kwangtung, this country will face grave dangers of mob rule and brigandage. How can we expect blessings of a Republic under such conditions? The party was named "Kuo Min," which meant the people of the country, but its past record has proved that the only aim of the Kuomintang was to harass and injure the people of the country.

Innocent people have been suffering silently at the hands of the members of the Kuomintang. I have been most patient and for the sake of national peace, I did not take drastic measures against the Kuomintang for the last two years, hoping during all the time that it would reform and pursue the right course, but recently I have noticed that the party has been more treacherous than ever before. Secret organs of the party have been discovered one after another. How can I be lenient towards its rebel members and disregard the interest of four hundred millions of the people? I am compelled by you,

party. No doubt, a large number of persons joined the party without knowing its nature, and were led astray by bad characters. It is unjust to deprive such persons of their chances of personal advancement. The provincial authorities are hereby ordered to make careful investigations into the characters of the Kuomintang members, and to debar any person who is really capable and bright from holding an official post simply because he once belonged to the Kuomintang.

Majistrates are hereby ordered to instruct the people not to avail themselves of this opportunity to avenge private wrongs, and harm them who were once members of the Kuomintang. Although the Kuomintang has now been dissolved, its members should know that they are still citizens of the Republic. They should realize that it is only possible to have a good home after having a strong country. They can lead pure lives only when they have a good home. They should place patriotism above all other virtues, and they should never do anything to spoil their character. They should not subject themselves to insidious influences of bad characters or do anything that will result in endangering the existence of the country, and harming their families to the damage of themselves.

**Kuomintang, a Rebel Party.**

During July of this year, rebel leaders Li Lieh-chuin, Hwang Hsin and others entered into open rebellion at Hukow, in Kiangsi, and Hsueh-fu, in Kiangsu, and within ten days, the disturbance spread to Anhui, Kwangtung, Hunan and Fukien. A great unrest prevailed in the dominion "within the four seas" and the country was in great peril. At that time I was holding the post of the Provisional President. I was compelled to despatch troops to the front to suppress the rebellion, which action was in accordance with the law of the country. Within forty days, the people had already endured indescribable sufferings. Nine out of ten homes were empty, the fugitives crowded the roads; traders wept in the market, and the farmers mourned in the field. The lives lost must have numbered tens of thousands and the property destroyed must have amounted to more than hundreds of millions of dollars. Our people have not yet recuperated from the effects of the Revolution of 1911, and their wounds were intensified by this disturbance. Our people should know that all this was due to the actions of Kuomintang members and Kuomintang Parliamentary members.

(To be Continued To-morrow).

**JAMES BERRY.****Death of Former Public Executioner.**

The death is announced at Bradford of James Berry, former public executioner. He hanged over 200 people. It was Berry who tried to hang Leo of Babbacombe, but failed owing to a defect in the drop. The man was placed three times on the scaffold at Exeter. In view of the mental suffering he endured, the Home Secretary of the day granted him a reprieve and he spent many years in penal servitude.

The notorious poisoner Rudge Martin Baker, the Nethersby Hall murderer, and Lee, the Romford murderer, were also executed by him.

On his retirement Berry undertook a lecturing tour. Subsequently he acted as a lay preacher.

He was a man of peculiar personality, but his appearance in no way suggested the executioner. He combined business and pleasure in his later years as a poultry farmer.

**Suez Canal Receipts.** The gross receipts of the Suez Canal Company in the first eight months of this year amounted to 83,010,000 francs against 91,300,000 francs in the corresponding period of 1912.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

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No. 68 Peak Mount Kellett, Church Mission Society Bungalow from 1st October, 1913, till 30th May, 1914, partly furnished. Cheap rent.

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**FOR SALE.**  
**HARTING** and **ROGATE**, on part of Kowloon Inland Lot 1154. Apply to **LINSTEAD & DAVIS**, 3rd Floor, Alanda Building, Hongkong, 2nd Oct., 1913. [211]

**TO LET.**—Furnished for seven months from the first week in March 1914; No. 64, The Peak. —Apply to G. M. HARSTON, Hongkong, 31st Oct., 1913. [997]

**FOR SALE.**

**FOR SALE.**—Genuine Bargain; American Organ for sale. Splendid Tone. Full Setstop. Fine Compass. Imposing Piece of Furniture. Cheap.—Apply "Organ," Hongkong Telegraph, Hongkong, 12th Nov., 1913. [1966]

**AN "UNVERIFIED STORY."**

In view of the recent visit of the Somersets, the following, from *Truth* of October 15, will be found interesting:

In *Truth* of August 13 I referred to an "unverified story" to the effect that, through the action of the sergeant-major of the 2nd Battalion, Somersetshire Light Infantry at Tientsin, the senior sergeant had been reduced to the rank of corporal and other sergeants reprimanded because they had not quelled a noise at a concert given in the sergeants' mess. This seemed such a remarkable story that I intimated that I should be glad to hear the other side of it, if there was one. Lieutenant Everett, the Commanding Officer, has been good enough to send the other side, and it practically comes to this, that the whole story is an impudent fabrication.

The only foundation for it that can be discovered is that on July 4 two sergeants and one lance-sergeant broke the rules by keeping the sergeant's mess open till 1 a.m. This being reported to the sergeant-major by the orderly-sergeant, the three N.C.O.s who were in the mess at the time were brought before the Commanding Officer, who reprimanded the two seniors, and deprived the third, a lance-sergeant and caterer to the sergeants' mess, of his stripes. No sergeant of the battalion has been reduced to corporal since last February, and there has been no concert in the sergeants' mess during the past twelve months, so that whatever "concert" may have taken place was occasioned by the three

**TO LET.**

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Apply to **THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**

**TO LET.**—Two room Flats in Kowloon. Suitable for Europeans, in good airy locality. All Modern Conveniences. Terms Moderate. Apply H. RUTTON-JEE, Royal George Hotel, Hongkong, 17th Oct., 1913. [966]

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The object of this paper is to publish a strict information, to the serve truth and print the news without fear or favour.

倫敦無敵真告事聞要訪探大正論旨宗報本

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition Western Union.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1913.

## THE PEKING CRISIS.

There have probably been few periods in the course of Chinese history more intensely interesting to the student of world politics than that through which the nation is now passing. Developments of startling significance are transpiring in Peking, and there can be little doubt that when the future historian comes to deal with the inner phases of the Republican movement in China a prominent place will be given to the events which have occurred during the present month. Scarcely had the first constitutional election to the Presidency taken place than we saw the first occupant of the office cancelling the membership of some hundreds of newly-chosen Parliamentarians; and within ten days of the dropping of this bombshell we have Parliament suspended and the President intending to form a Central Administrative Conference to take the place of Parliament, pending the reorganisation of the latter.

In the face of developments of this character, it would be utterly idle to pretend that China to-day has more democratic or constitutional form of Government than she has had in days past. Superficially and nominally, China is a Republic; actually, her destinies are, for the moment at any rate, in the hands of one man. Whether that be good for the nation or otherwise, time only can tell; but the events of the past few weeks have at least clearly established the point that, if he thinks fit, President Yunnan is quite prepared to over-ride the letter as well as the spirit of the new Constitution. Justification for the action of the President in expelling the Kuomintang members from Parliament is urged on the ground that these men had allied themselves with rebels, sought to create internal troubles, and even plotted to bring about foreign intervention. But however much truth there may have been in these allegations so far as they concern some of the members of the party, it is surely more than doubtful that all were guilty of acts which would warrant such drastic and despotic measures. And the means taken to enforce the order also appear to smack of autocracy—immediately the Mandate was issued the houses of Kuomintang members were raided by police and the election certificate of each one confiscated. More than that, even a number of M.P.'s who formerly belonged to the Tungmenhuai party were also deprived of their election certificates and badges, though it is explained that some of these will, on investigation, get them back again.

In this connection it is interesting to read a Peking despatch stating that "the Speakers of both Houses are trying to check the names of the Kuomintang Parliamentary members so that no injustice will be done to the members of the Assembly who are not connected with the Kuomintang." As to the suspension of Parliament, intimated in our special cable yesterday, that was only to be expected after the expulsion of so great a body of members of both Houses; to proceed with legislative work in these circumstances would be to perpetuate a farce. Apparently the vacant places are to be filled, for we read that most of the expelled members have already left for their native Provinces and "expatriate Representatives and Senators" are preparing to come to Peking to replace them. That is the situation at the moment. What will eventually transpire it would be almost foolish to attempt to predict. But it is certain that there are stirring days ahead.

## Wasting Water.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Hazen's remarks on the wasting of water will be carefully noted by the class which he addressed. They arose from the fact that a Chinese witness in a case ventured the opinion that since he had a meter he could permit his water tap to run if he pleased. We should not be surprised to learn that this belief is generally held. The average Chinese who has a meter no doubt argues that because he pays for what he uses over a certain quantity he can use as much as he cares. So he can, of course; the law only steps in when he begins to misuse water. Even though the summer has been a fairly wet one, the supply of water is not overabundant, and one or two fines of \$10, as was imposed yesterday, will no doubt help towards the prevention of waste.

## Larkin's Release.

The Home Government has yielded to the importunities of its followers, the Liberal press, and the Labour members, and has released the strike leader, Larkin. Labour members memorialised Mr. Asquith, calling attention to the widespread belief that injustice had been done to Larkin. Where was the injustice? The man was guilty of sedition and deserved to be punished. The memorial also contrasted his offence with "the impunity allowed to highly-placed people to make speeches far more dangerously seditious." The memorialists are on good ground there, though the fact that others have been more guilty than Larkin is no argument in favour of his release. All that it proves is that they should be more smartly punished. It also proves that the Government has been shamelessly and scandalously weak throughout the whole miserable business.

## The Mexican Crisis.

Things are looking blacker in the Mexican crisis to-day than they have for many a month past. The United States has now gone so far in the matter that there can be no turning back. She is apparently prepared to institute a blockade of the ports and, if necessary, an invasion of the country. On the other hand,

President Huerta is as stubborn and insolent as ever, and has completely ignored the latest ultimatum sent him. If it came to invasion, no doubt in the long run America would emerge

successful, though it must not be assumed that the task would be an easy one. We have, indeed, seen the view expressed by competent observers that a war between the United States and Mexico would revolve itself into a struggle similar to that between Britain and the Boers, involving a huge cost in men and money.

## Comparisons.

One American commentator, who knows both South Africa and Mexico from personal experience, declares that the territory in which the United States Army would operate is even more difficult than that which tried the wits of the best British officers; that the Mexicans are as much attached to the soil as were the Boers; that the American military establishment is in no position to cope easily with such resistance as united Mexico would offer; and that the natural resources of Mexico are decidedly greater than those of the erstwhile Boer Republics. More than that, Mexico could probably put into the field more than five times as many men as did the Boers. In face of opinions such as these, the magnitude of the task of pacifying Mexico becomes only too apparent.

## TRUCK PROSECUTION.

## A Mistake in the Number.

In the course of a truck prosecution from West Point at the Police Court, this morning, it was found that there was a mistake in the number. The constable said he was positive the number he took was the one that appeared on the truck but the truck that now bore the number was not the one that originally bore the number on the summons.

Inspector Dymond explained that the mistake might have been made by the man who painted on the numbers; all the trucks had been renumbered recently.

The case was withdrawn.

## DAY BY DAY.

## "CONTENTEDNESS IN ALL ESTATES IS A DUTY OF RELIGION."

## The Mails.

American and Canadian Mails.—Close per a.s. Canada Maru at noon to-morrow.

Siberian Mail.—Close per a.s. Liangchow at 5 p.m. to-morrow.

## Smoking Concert.

A smoking concert will be held at the Phoenix Club on November 22 at 8 p.m.

## Dr. Koch Returns.

Dr. W. M. V. Koch of the Government Civil Hospital has returned from leave.

## Mrs. Lammert Returns.

Mrs. G. P. Lammert, and daughter and Miss F. A. O'Dell arrived by the P. and O. s.s. Sardinia this morning.

## Royal Artillery Ball.

We understand that the officers of the Royal Artillery are arranging to give a ball on Friday, February 20, in the City Hall.

## Returning.

Among the passengers on the s.s. Borneo which left London on November 1 are Mrs. Copley and Moyle and child.

## Dumping Rubbish.

A Chinese who dumped rubbish in the Harbour at West Point was fined \$5, at the Police Court, this morning.

## Remanded.

A man from Yaumati was remanded by Mr. Hazelton, at the Police Court, this morning, on a charge of injuring another with a bamboo pole.

## Arrived to-day.

Among the passengers by the P. and O. s.s. Sardinia which arrived to-day were Mrs. J. Bucknill, Commander Boucher and Assistant Paymaster Whitfield.

## Mr. and Mrs. Morris.

Mr. J. Morris, of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, and his bride are passengers on the P. and O. s.s. Malwa. Mr. Morris was married while at home on leave.

## Salvaging the Tingsang.

The David Gillies with salvage gear on board left for a.s. Tingsang yesterday. The Tingsang, it will be remembered, went ashore the other day in Hainan Straits.

## The Faithless Swain.

A widow of 4, Yuan Lin, Shaukiwan, has reported to the police that her sweetheart has stolen from a drawer in her room, twenty-two pieces of jewellery valued \$803, and \$110 in money.

## Mrs. Landale's Loss.

Mrs. Landale, 44, the Peak, has reported to the police that a gold ring, set with sapphires and diamonds, valued at £30, has either been lost or it has been stolen from her house.

## Sir Henry May's Return.

Lady and the Misses May are to be passengers to Hongkong by the s.s. Nyanzi which leaves London on November 20. His Excellency Sir Henry May, will arrive about the end of December. He is travelling via Siberia.

## The Minotaur.

The commission of H.M.S. Minotaur, flagship of Vice-Admiral Thomas H. M. Jerram, C.B., commanding the China Squadron, will expire in May next. The Minotaur is to be retained on the station.

## Latest Advertisements.

Mr. G. P. Lammert is selling a valuable collection of Chinese curios on the 22nd inst.—P. ge 5.

Consignees' notice affecting the s.s. St. Helena appears on Page 5.

The Hongkong Parcel, Express and Storage Company's advertisement appears on Page 5.

## Robbing the Temple.

Even sacrilege is a sport to the Chinese. For instance, one went into the Sikhs Temple, Wan Chai, and stole a clock. He was brought before Mr. Wood, at the Police Court, this morning, and was sent to gaol for six weeks and ordered four hours' stocks.

## Hongkong Gunner's Text.

Bishop Taylor Smith, Chaplain-General of the Forces, preaching at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, mentioned that when he was in Hongkong he observed a text hanging in a gunner's room. It was not a text from the Bible, but that of some witty writer.

It was: "We are all from the same mould, but some are more moulded than others."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

The opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph".

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

naturally do expect proper and adequate attention; but under the conditions now prevailing it is morally impossible for the sister to whom all credit is due for what they have hitherto managed to accomplish, to devote the required time and care to those cases which need special supervision.

As the Hon. Mr. Ho, et al. O.M.G. said in his speech on the Budget, there should be a commission appointed to enquire into this matter, and, more than that, it should be composed of gentlemen in which the subject has been handled by the writer of yesterday's article in the "Hongkong Telegraph", on the treatment of the Sisters in the service of the Government of Hongkong, but it might be of use for one who has seriously considered the question to add a few remarks to those already set forth.

The main reason for which these lines are written is to draw particular attention to what appears to a look-on the almost unparalleled hardships to which these sisters are exposed—such for instance as the long and tedious hours of work—day in and day out throughout the year with never any lessening of their normal duties but with often additional duties to perform owing to the absence from sickness or on leave of other sisters.

It is only necessary to look at those sisters who have remained at their post for, say, four years and one can realise the terrible strain which taxes their vitality. I venture to say that all these sisters arrived in this Colony healthy and energetic women but after a few years—Where is their health, where their energy?

It seems deplorable that a department of the service under a British Government should be even open to the suspicion of "sweating" but it cannot be hidden or denied that this seems exactly the attitude adopted by the Government of Hongkong. So long as the work of the hospitals is going on satisfactorily on the face of it, it seems those whose devotion to the service in which they have embarked leads them to put forth their best endeavour to heal the suffering and sick, are forgotten by the Government whose credit they uphold and their health and comfort appear to be of little account so long as the expense to the Government for running the hospitals is kept down. Surely this is a very unwholesome policy and un-British.

Sufficient employees should certainly be engaged to ensure that those who devote their lives to this most noble of all callings should at regular and definite intervals be able to take their well-earned leave without thereby putting extra burden on the shoulders of their sisters. At present this seems to be impossible. Further, the matter of the pensions of these sisters should certainly be re-considered for, if, as you say, they have been deprived of some of the benefits of the Pension rules through the fact that they are to be allowed to leave the service at the age of 50, there can be no doubt that they are being treated with scant consideration.

I am voicing the opinion of many who have considered the matter when I say that the pensions, at their best, for these overworked and deserving servants of the Government are wholly inadequate and it is impossible for any woman ever to stand the strain of the service for the period necessary to make them a reasonable compensation for devoting the best of their lives to ministering to the needs of others. It would seem reasonable that a fixed pension should be granted to every sister when she attains the age of 50, say £75 per annum and say £5 added for every year after that age to a maximum of £100. A sum like this cannot, I think, be considered too munificent.

It is clearly impossible to alleviate these hardships to the sisters by the appointment of probationer nurses, who however willing, cannot but be at best of little use, and in most cases the cause of much extra work to the sisters who have the training of them, and who have already more work than they should be called upon to undertake.

The other side of the question must also be considered, and the public who pay for their medical attendance, while undergoing treatment in the Government Hospitals are entitled to and

## CANTON NEWS.

## Currency Notes.

From our own Correspondent.

Canton, Nov. 13.

In view of the confused condition of the paper currency in Canton, the Manager of the Japanese Bank on the Shamshui, who studied economics in a University in his country, has written an article on the paper currency of the Military Government. He also had an interview with the Civil Administrator who was interested in his suggestions and promised that, after consideration, he would act upon them if possible. The article discusses the relation of the currency notes of the Central Government and those of Canton and the relation of the currency notes of foreign countries and those of Canton.

## Military Police Headquarters.

Mr Kam Yung, Chief of "Hin Ping" or Military Police, finding it very inconvenient to have his Headquarters situated on the Bund has applied to the Governor General requesting that the "Hin Ping" be removed to a building which was formerly a girl's school in Tin Ma Street. If the request is granted, he will ask for permission to have the building repaired before his removal. He recommends that the present Headquarters be occupied by the Vice-tax Office.

## THE SUIT CASE.

## Judgment for the Defendant.

## In the Summary Court, this morning, the Presiding Judge, Mr. Justice Gompertz, gave judgment in the case in which Ah Men and Hing Cheong, tailors, Queen's Road Central, sued P. W. Johnson, formerly of Hongkong and now of Manila, to recover \$150, being the price of various garments made by plaintiffs at the defendant's request, which defendant refused to take delivery of and pay for.

Mr. Dixon (Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the plaintiff and defendant was represented by Mr. Gardner. His Lordship, in giving his decision, said: In this case I did not deliver judgment yesterday because I wanted to hear from Mr. Kemp, who alone had seen the witnesses for the defence, what he thought. Mr. Justice Kemp told me that the defendant gave evidence; he seemed to be quite a decent witness and a respectable person. That being so, I can only do what I felt inclined to do yesterday, viz., find that there was no contract. There was a mistake on each side and the result must be that the defendant has his judgment, with costs. It is unfortunate, but I cannot do anything else.

Mr. Dixon:—Including the costs of the commission, when Mr. Johnson's evidence was taken?

His Lordship:—The whole costs.

**NEW LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.**

Barrister Creates a Scene at Swearing-in.

There was nothing of a scene at the swearing-in, on October 31, of Sir Rufus Isaacs, the newly-appointed Lord Chief Justice. While Lord Haldane was referring to the great services of Lord Alverstone, who is retiring, a barrister at the back of the court called out "Speak for yourself, Lord Haldane."

The ceremony, which preceded the ordinary course of judicial business, was remarkably impressive. The Lord Chief Justice's Court was crowded, spectators flocking into the galleries as soon as the Law Court opened, says the *Globe*.

In the body of the court were many of the leading representatives of the Bar. Sir John Simon, the new Attorney-General, had a corner seat at the end of the front row of benches. Opposite him was the venerable Sir Edward Clarke. Mr and Mrs Godfrey Isaacs were among the spectators.

**Scarlet Robes.**

The new Lord Chief came into court accompanied by the Lord Chancellor (Lord Haldane) and the Master of the Rolls. He wore the full-bottomed wig and scarlet robes of his office, around his neck being the gold SS collar. As he took the oath he stood under the handsome canopy which bears the English Royal Arms and supporters.

The scene called to mind the fine portrait by Watts of Sir Alexander Cockburn in his full judicial robes, in which the painter has caught and expressed all the magnificence of the scarlet and ermine, and although the strong, muscular face of Cockburn in the picture is that of an older man, it is not dissimilar from that of his modern successor.

**Taking the Oath.**

The oath was as follows—first an oath of allegiance and then the oath of service:

I, Rufus Daniel Isaacs, swear by Almighty God that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George V., his heirs, and successors, according to law.

The oath of service ran:—

I, Rufus Daniel Isaacs, swear by Almighty God that I will well and truly serve our Sovereign Lord King George V. in the office of Lord Chief Justice, and I will do right to all manner of people after the laws and usages of this realm, without fear or favour, affection or ill-will.

Sir Rufus Isaacs then signed the declaration. "I move that the oath now taken be recorded," said the Attorney-General, rising, in accordance with ancient usage. "Let it be so," replied the Lord Chief Justice.

**Lord Chancellor's Welcome.**

Short speeches were then delivered. The Lord Chancellor, who spoke seated, welcomed the new Lord Chief Justice, remarking that some of them had known him intimately for a quarter of a century. There was no relationship more searching, and no relationship in which more intimate knowledge came, than the relationship between men in the legal profession who were brought into daily contact.

To a commanding grasp of his profession in all its branches, Sir Rufus Isaacs added clever qualities. It was not often that one had such a combination of mastery of the law, and a keenness in dealing with facts, as were found in Sir Rufus Isaacs.

Lord Haldane also paid a tribute to Viscount Alverstone, and expressed the hope that the retired Lord Chief Justice might, with an improvement in his health, be permitted to resume on the supreme tribunals of the Empire the judicial assistance which he had given in the past.

It was at this moment that the interruption occurred. Closing his remarks on Lord Alverstone, Lord Haldane had just begun the sentence, "I express this on behalf of all present," when he was interrupted by the shout, "No, no! Speak for yourself, Lord Haldane," followed by another remark which was lost in the clamour which followed.

(Continued on page 1.)

**THE WATCHMAN'S LOSS.****Woke up and Found the Money Gone.**

An Indian watchman from Hung Hom told Mr. Hazlard at the Police Court, this morning, that another Indian, who stood in the dock, had asked him one evening for the loan of fifty cents. He refused to relieve the defendant's temporary financial embarrassment and went to sleep. Next morning he missed \$18 from his pocket.

Acting Inspector Grant ex-

plored that about two o'clock in the morning, a constable stopped the defendant who was running away from where the complainant was sleeping. He found nothing to detain him for and let him go.

Later this money was found missing and the defendant, whose usual haunt was the Mohamedan Temple, was also missing and could not be found for many days.

Defendant denied the charge and the case was remanded for further evidence to be produced.

**HARVEST CIRCUS.****Amateur Riding Competition.**

Considerable amusement was caused at Harveston's Circus last night when Messrs Maher, Smurke, Corbet and Stilemen, all local young men, attempted to circle the arena whilst standing on a horse's back. Mr. Maher, who remained on for six paces, secured the prize of a pair of pipes and a pouch. Mr. Smurke rode for five paces and was thereby beaten by one pace. The ordinary programme was also gone through and enjoyed by a good humoured audience; to-morrow there will be a matinee and a great host of youngsters is expected.

**THE MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE.****Defendant Acquitted To-day.**

At the Police Court, to-day, Mr. J. R. Wood discharged the Chinese constable who was brought before him on a charge of the manslaughter of a man during a gambling raid made on the rear of some business at Shaukiwan on September 28.

Mr. Crow, of Messrs Hastings and Hastings, prosecuted for the crew, and Mr. Shenton, of Messrs Deacon, Looker Deacon and Burton, defended.

**House Raided for Dope.**

Sergeant Cockle has made a raid on a house in Lan Kwai Fong and secured one hundred tools of opium.

**Truck Prosecutions.**

The truck cases that were to come before the Magistrates at the Police Court, to-day have been fixed for hearing on Monday.

**Sent to Hospital.**

A Chinese has been sent to the hospital suffering from injuries to his right leg which it is alleged were inflicted by a man taken in custody at Yaumati.

**Arms and Ammunition.**

On board the Empress of India, the police found four rifles and two revolvers along with 2,500 rounds of ammunition, but, since they have not been claimed by anyone, they have been confiscated.

**A Terrible Death.**

A Chinese storeman met his death at Tai Kok Tsui yesterday, by being crushed by a large iron plate which fell upon him from a crane through the steel cable breaking. He was engaged in removing the plate when the accident happened.

**Destroyers for Hongkong.**

The light cruiser Dartmouth, Captain Judge D'Arcy, left Plymouth on 7th inst. for the East Indies to relieve the Perseus. The Dartmouth will convoy as far as Colombo the destroyers Chelmer, Colne, Konsett, and Jed, bound for Hongkong, for service on the China Station.

**Bulldog's Attack on a Pony.**

At Hatton, Essex, a bulldog belonging to Mr. G. R. Mortimer, of Showell Green, attacked a tradesman's pony. The pony bolted, but was chased by the dog and pulled down. It was found impossible to get the dog to release its hold on the pony's throat, and eventually the dog was killed by a butcher. The pony was badly injured and had to be carried away.

**LOCAL SPORT.****United Services League Meeting.**

A meeting of the United Services Football League was held last evening at the Wellington Barracks' Theatre, under the presidency of Mr. F. W. Eager. Mr. Bradley reported the failure of the Police to turn out to meet the 88th Coy. R. G. A. The Police secretary, Sergt. Angus, regretted the incident which was due to change of secretary and it was decided to allow the match to be replayed. The R. G. A. did not claim the points.

Referees were also instructed to report late starting in league matches.

Chief Writer E. E. Smith was appointed to the emergency committee.

Sergt. A. A. Wilson was instructed to represent the league in the conference with the H. K. F. A., H. K. Football League, and H. K. F. C. with reference to the inter-prir fixtures.

The annual Army v. Navy match was discussed, Boxing Day being the probable date for the fixture.

An instruction was issued to secretaries of clubs in the League to forward lists of the names of the senior players by Saturday next. These men will not be allowed to play in the second division, unless by permission of the committee.

**Cricket Team.**

The following have been selected to represent C.C.C. v. C.S.O.O. "B" on Saturday at 2 p.m. on C.C.C. ground:—L. A. Rose, E. L. Braga, G. A. Hancock, R. A. Carvalho, R. O. Southerton, J. D. Morin, D. K. Kharas, F. K. Tata, F. Remond, S. Jex, G. Laco, Reserve:—S. D. Senna.

**£1,100,000 CONTRACT.****Canadian Award Secured by English Firm.****Ottawa, October 22.**

The contract for the second section of the new Welland Canal has been awarded to an English firm, Messrs. Baldry, Yerburgh, and Hutchinson.

The contract is for £1,100,000. Messrs. Baldry, Yerburgh, and Hutchinson are railway and general contractors. Their London offices are at Queen Anne's Gate, S.W., and their works at Arlington House, Quarry Lane, Manfield, Nottinghamshire.

**Battle Practice.**

The ships on the China Station obtained the following points for battle practice:—Newcastle, 45.02; Monmouth, 34.32; Hampshire, 33.00; Minotaur (flagship), 25.008.

**Unusual Order.**

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## Shipping

CANADIAN PACIFIC  
ROYAL MAIL.  
STEAMSHIP LINE.

	From Hongkong	From St. John N.B.	
Empress of India	20th Nov.	Allan Line	17th Dec.
Empress of Asia	4th Dec.	Empress of Britain	27th Dec.
Empress of Japan	18th Dec.	Allan Line	14th Jan.

All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.

The "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA," and "EMPEROR OF ASIA" are now quadruple screw 21 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, 30,625 displacement, the finest, fastest, and most luxurious on the Pacific.

The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

## PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON.

"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA," "EMPEROR OF ASIA," via Optimal Atlantic Port, £71.10.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA," "EMPEROR OF JAPAN," via Optimal Atlantic Port £65.

"MONTREAL." Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc.

Passengers paying Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China.  
Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.  
APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

## EASTWARD.

S.S. "Dilwara," 5,378 tons, Capt. Ramage, will be despatched for MIKE, YOKOHAMA, KOBE and MOJI on 14th November.

S.S. "C. ApCar," 4,631 tons, Capt. Drake, will be despatched to SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI on 20th November.

## WESTWARD

S.S. "Thongwa," 6,298 tons, Capt. Robins, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA on 15th November.

S.S. "Torilla," 5,205 tons, Capt. Swanson, will be despatched as above on 26th Nov.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Nov. 12th, 1913.

Agents

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO,  
AND  
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

Joint Service of THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

## HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

Friday, 14th November.

10.00 p.m. "Kinshan," 5.00 p.m. "Fatshan,"

Saturday, 15th November.

8.00 a.m. "Heungshan," 8.00 a.m. "Honam."

10.00 p.m. "Fatshan," 5.00 p.m. "Kinshan."

These steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to the Superior Saloon and Cabin. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

A Telephone service has been recently installed on the Canton. Company's Steamers—Day Steamers Call No. 776. Night Steamers Call No. 775.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "Sui Tai," Tons 1651 H.S. "Sui An," Tons 1651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Sundays at 9 a.m. & 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 5 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO

SUNDAY, 16th November.

The Company's Steamship, "Sui An," will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 5 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

This steamer connects with the Excursion steamer returning from Macao at 5 p.m.

## FARES AS USUAL

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company

## CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Ho-Sang 437 Tons.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Mon., Wednes., & Fri., at 8 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tues., Thurs., & Sat., at 4.30 p.m.

Joint Service of

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., The China Navigation Co., Ltd., and The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "Salman," 583 Tons, and "Nanning," 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers "Lintan," and "Sanul." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the

## HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY LIMITED.

(HOTEL MANSIONS FIRST FLOOR)

Opposite the Blake Pier.

## Shipping

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Steamers

Sailing Date

Destination			
MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Colombo, Suez, and Port Said	Kashima Maru	WEDNES., 19th Nov. at d'light.	
Singapore, Colombo, Suez, and Port Said	Mishima Maru	WEDNES., 3rd Dec. at d'light.	
Singapore, Colombo, Suez, and Port Said	Capt. L. Sommer	T. 16,000	

Destination			
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE	Tamba Maru	TUESDAY, 18th Nov. at noon.	
Shanghai, via Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Aki Maru	TUESDAY, 2nd Dec., at noon.	
	Capt. B. Kon	T. 12,500	

Destination			
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, and Singapore, and Rangoon	Nikko Maru	WED'DAY, 19th Nov. at noon.	
Manila, Thurs. day Island and Brisbane	Kumano Maru	WED'DAY, 19th Dec. at noon.	
	Capt. Takeda	T. 9,600	
	Capt. Winckler	T. 9,300	

Destination			
CALCUTTA, via S. Pore, and Rangoon	Kirin Maru	SATURDAY, 15th Nov.	
	Capt. Deguchi	T. 6,000	

Destination			
KOBE & Yokohama	Atsuta Maru	THURS., 20th Nov.	
	Capt. Nagao	T. 16,000	
	Kumano Maru	WEDNES., 19th Nov. at 11 a.m.	
	Capt. M. Winckler	T. 9,300	
SHANGHAI, Moji, and Kobe	Kamakura Maru	SATURDAY, 15th Nov.	
	Capt. T. Hori	T. 12,500	
SHANGHAI, Moji, and Yokohama			

Cargo only. Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

## PASSENGER SEASON—1914

FOR EUROPE			
Miyasaki Maru	16,000 tons	sails Wednesday	January.
Kitano	16,000	11th	February
Iyo	12,500	25th	March.
Hirano	16,000	25th	April.
Katori	20,000	8th	May.
Kamo	16,000	22nd	June.
Kashima	20,000		

FOR AMERICA			
Shidzuka Maru	12,500 tons	sails Tuesday	January.
Tamba	12,500	10th	February
Aki	12,500	24th	March.
Sado	12,500	10th</td	

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)  
For Steamship On  
MANILA ..... Yuenshang ..... Sat., 15th Nov. at 2 p.m.  
SHANGHAI ..... Wingsang ..... Sun., 16th Nov. at 4 p.m.  
CHINWANTAO ..... Hopsang ..... Mon., 17th Nov. at 4 p.m.  
STORE & Sourabaya ..... Fausang ..... Tues., 18th Nov. at 2 p.m.  
SHANCHAI ..... Choisang ..... Tues., 18th Nov. at 4 p.m.  
SHAI, Kobe & Moji ..... Focksang ..... Tues., 18th Nov. at 4 p.m.  
SHANGHAI ..... Loksang ..... Wed., 19th Nov. at 4 p.m.  
YAHAMA, Kobe & Moji ..... Laisang ..... Sat., 22nd Nov. at 4 p.m.  
STORE, Pang & C'cutta, Lovat ..... Sat., 22nd Nov. at noon.  
MANILA ..... Loongsang ..... Sat., 22nd Nov. at 2 p.m.  
STORE, Pang & C'cutta, Kumsang ..... Sat., 29th Nov. at 4 p.m.  
STORE, Pang & C'cutta, Kumsang ..... Wed., 3rd Dec. at 2 p.m.  
Return Tours To Japan (Occupying 24 days)

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fucksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shunghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Seas) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Laisang," "Lumsang," "Lovat," "Yatsing" and "Sulssang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

The steamers "Choisang," "Kwongsang," and "Hangsang" will call at Swatow on their way down from Shanghai.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.  
Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze Port, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dainy, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat Lahad Datu Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JA : IN, & TH S N & C, LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

18

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

"Shire" Line Service,—Homeward.

For Steamers. Date of Sailing.

LONDON & ANTWERP..... Denbighshire ..... 25th Nov.

LONDON & ANTWERP.... Den of Crombie..... 27th Nov.

LONDON & ANTWERP.... Den of Glamis ..... 23rd Nov.

Trans-Pacific "Shire" & "Glen" Joint Service.

VICTORIA VVER STLE] Den of Airlie ..... 19th November

VICTORIA VVER STLE] Merionethshire ..... 18th December

VICTORIA VVER STLE] Glenroy ..... 12th January

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9.

19

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

s.Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. will be despatched for YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI at an early date taking cargo and passengers at current rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Telephone No. 215.

14

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS

FORGE MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-

STRUCTURAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL

ENGINEERS

WELDING & CUTTING OF METAL BY OXY-ACETYLENE

AND ELECTRIC SYSTEM.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 787' x 88' x 34'6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-

HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for:

JOHN I. THORNCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KERO-ENE MARINE MOTORS 7-12/ to

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



C.6 type Motor and Inverse Gear.

B.H.P. Parasol 7, Petrol 30.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN-

BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE

CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR

VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager, Mr. J. REID, can be seen between the hours of

11 a.m. and 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK".

TELEPHONE No. 321.

## VESSELS LOADING.

### EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Arrly. to	Lebe Di-spached
Havre, Emden & Hamburg &c.	Arabia	B. A. L.	15. Nov.
London, Glasgow & Antwerp	Glenaturt	S. T.	28. Nov.
Havre, Bremen, Hamburg &c.	Westphalia	H. A. L.	22. Nov.
Rotterdam, H'burg & Co.	Macedonia	H. A. L.	25. Nov.
Baltic Ports	Ceylon	A. N. Co.	15. Jan.
Rotterdam & Hamburg, &c.	Arabia	H. A. L.	23. Nov.
Welles via S'gon, Spore, C'bo, Port Said	E. Simons	M. M. Co.	18. Nov.
Marseilles London & Antwerp via Singapore &c.	Kashima M.	N.Y.K.	19. Nov.
Marseilles and Hamburg, &c.	Uckermarck	H. A. L.	28. Nov.
London, via Usual Ports of Call	Sambia	H. A. L.	29. Nov.
London, Rotterdam & Antwerp	Devanha	P. & O.	22. Nov.
	J.M.C.	P. & O.	25. Nov.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

### VESSELS ADVERTISED TO DEPART TO-MORROW.

For	Vessels,
Weihaiwei	Huichow
Tacoma	Canada Maru
Philippines	Yuensang
Straits	Thongwa
Newcastle	Janeta
Straits	Bohemia
Shanghai	Liangchow
Shanghai	Wingsang

### CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. ss. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	left Nagasaki on the 8th November, and is due to arrive Kobe on the 10th Nov., at 6 p.m.
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### THE C.P.R. ss. EMPRESS OF ASIA

left Vancouver on the 8th November, at a.m.

### AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

Steamers.
Triumph Br. battleship 119. P. Streetfield, M. V. O. 5th instant.
Turingah, Br. ss. 1,172, L. F. G. Hussey, 7th instant—Bangkok 30th Oct., Rice—J. M. & Co.
Kolya, Br. ss. 1,168, Williamson, 8th inst.—Manila 4th instant Gen.—A. Bune.
Sophie Rickmers, Ger. s.s. 2,202, H. Bahe 8th instant—Karatsu 2nd instant Gen.—M. B. K.
Tamba Maru, Jap. ss. 3,015, Buys, 12th inst.—Macassar 4th instant, Sugar—J.C.J.L.
Tjipanas, Dutch 2,461, A. Oldenburger, 12th instant—Shanghai 11th instant—J.C.J.L.
Hanyang, Br. ss. 2,300, O. M. Robins, 8th instant—Manila 4th instant Gen.—A. Bune.
Naifong, Br. ss. 987, H. Mathias, 12th instant—Haliphong 11th instant Gen.—B. and S.
Empress of India, Br. ss. 3,032, W. Davison R.N.E. 13th instant—Vancouver Gen.—C.P.R.
Samson Ger. ss. 998, Fr. Buecking, 13th instant—Bangkok 5th inst. Rice and Timber—B. and S.
Unkal Maru, Jap. ss. 12th instant—Wakamatsu 6th instant Coal—M.B.G.K.
Minnesota, Am. ss. 20,718, T.W. Garlick, 10th instant—Seattle 3rd Oct., Gen.—N.Y.K.
Indrahusla, Br. ss. 2,954, Smith 13th instant—Subang 6th instant Gen.—Order.
Zafiro, Am. ss. 1,400, J. S. McMurry, 10th instant—Manila 7th inst., Gen.—J. T. Friend Co.

### MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. ss. ATSUTA MARU (European Line) left London for this port via ports on the 11th inst., and is expected here on the 19th November.
The S.S. GLENSTRAE passed the Suez Canal on the 28th ult., for Hongkong via Straits.
The N. Y. K. ss. HITACHI MARU (European Line) left London for this port via ports on the 11th inst., and is expected here on the 19th November.
The I.C.S. N. ss. FOOKSANG from Singapore is due at Hongkong on the 16th November.
The I.C.S. N. ss. LAISANG from Singapore is due at Hongkong on the 11th November.

### AUSTRALIA.

Fultala	J.M. Co.	Q. desp.
Tjitaroom	J.C.J.L.	Q. desp.
Ijibodas	J.C.J.L.	Q. desp.
Amoy M.	T.K. K.	3. Dec.
Kumano M.	N.Y.K.	19. Nov.
Tjikini	J.C.J.L.	Q. desp.
Canton	A. N. Co.	7. Dec.
S. T. Co.	S. T. Co.	22. Nov.
Lovat	J. M. Co.	15. Nov.
Liangchow	B. & S.	15. Nov.
Sardinia	P. & G.	16. Nov.
Wingsang	J. M. Co.	1. Dec.

## Public Auction

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
AUCTIONEER SHARE &  
GENERAL BROKER.

A Collection of China and  
Curios lately arrived from  
the North.

THE Undersigned has received  
instructions to sell by Public  
Auction.

FRIDAY,  
the 14th November, 1913, com-  
mencing at 2.30 p.m. at his  
Sales Rooms, Duddell St.

A Collection of China in  
decorated, blue and white,  
etc., comprising:-

COLOURED VASES, FIG-  
URES, PLATES, BLUE AND  
WHITE VASES, PLATES,

INCENSE BURNERS and  
PLATES, CRYSTAL and  
AGATE ORNAMENTS, SNUFF  
BOTTLES, etc.

From TOWKWANG to SUNG  
DYNASTIES

also  
CHINSEE PICTURES.  
ANCIENT BRASS WARE.

On view from THURSDAY the  
13th November.

Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer;

THE Undersigned has received  
instructions from J. H.  
UNDERWOOD Esq. to sell by  
Public Auction on

MONDAY,  
the 17th November, 1913, com-  
mencing at 2.30 p.m.  
at his residence No. 18 B, Tang  
Yuen, Macdonell Road.

The Whole of His Valuable  
Household Furniture.

comprising:-  
CANTON BLACKWOOD  
COUCH, OVERTABLE,  
DESK, COALBOX, CHAIRS,  
TABLES and STOOLS, JAPANESE  
IVORY INLAID PANELS,  
PLAQUES, BRUSSELS CAR-  
PET, BRASS TABLE LAMP,  
SATSUMA VASES, PICTURES,  
ORNAMENTS, etc., etc.

MAHOGANY EXTENSION  
DINING TABLE, TEAK SIDE-  
BOARD, DINNER WAGGON,  
CHAIRS, OVERTABLE and  
BOOKCASE, GLASS and  
CROCKERY etc., etc.

DOUBLE BRASS MOUNTED  
BEDSTEADS, TEAK WARDRO-  
BES, MARBLE TOP WASH-  
STANDS and TOILET TABLES  
etc., etc.

1 MILNER'S SAFE.

On view from SATURDAY  
the 15th NOVEMBER.

Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer;

## Consignee

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD  
BREMEN,  
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL  
LINE

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
THE Steamship

"PRINZ WALDEMAR,"  
having arrived, Consignees of  
cargo are hereby informed that  
their Goods, with the exception  
of Opium, Treasure and Valu-  
ables, are being landed and stored  
at their risk into the hazardous  
and/or extra hazardous Godowns  
of the Hongkong and Kowloon  
Wharf and Godown Company,  
Limited, Kowloon, and West  
Point Godowns, whence delivery  
may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forward-  
ed on unless intimation is received  
from the Consignees before noon  
to-day requesting it to be landed  
here.

No claims will be admitted after  
the Goods have left the Godowns,  
and all goods remaining un-  
delivered after the 17th of Nov.,  
will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been  
effected.

Bills of Lading will be count-  
signed by

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 13th Nov., 1913. [1012]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG  
AND CALCUTTA.

(Taking cargo on Through Bills of

Lading to Rangoon, Madras  
and Mauritius).

THE Steamship

"THONGWA."

Captain O. M. Robins, will be  
despatched for the above ports on  
SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at  
3 p.m.

For Freight & Passage, apply  
to

DAVID SASOON & Co. Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 11th Nov., 1913. [1016]

THE AMERICAN & MAN-  
CHESTER LINE.

(Bucknall Steamship Lines Ltd.)

THE Steamship

"CITY OF BARODA."

Captain Mason, will be despatched  
from Hongkong on the 25th of  
November for

NEW YORK.

(With Liberty to call at  
the Malabar Coast).  
For freight and further parti-  
culars apply to

Melchers & Co.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 10th Nov., 1913. [1012]

Don't forget after the show  
Supper, and Light Refreshments

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Open Till Midnight.

The Bank Line Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong 10th Nov., 1913. [1059]

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

## Consignee

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL  
LINE

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"YORK,"

having arrived, Consignees of  
cargo are hereby informed that  
their Goods, with the exception  
of Opium, Treasure and Valu-  
ables, are being landed and stored  
at their risk into the hazardous  
and/or extra hazardous Godowns  
of the Hongkong and Kowloon  
Wharf and Godown Company,  
Limited, Kowloon, and West  
Point Godowns, whence delivery  
may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forward-  
ed on unless information is re-  
ceived from the Consignees before  
noon to-day requesting it to be  
landed here.

No claims will be admitted after  
the Goods have left the Godowns,  
and all goods remaining un-  
delivered after the 17th of Nov.,  
will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and dam-  
aged goods are to be left in the  
godowns, where they will be ex-  
amined on Thursday, 20th inst., at  
10 a.m.

All claims must be presented  
within fifteen days of the steam-  
er's arrival here, after which date  
they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted  
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## Hotel Lists.

Hongkong Hotel.

Anson, J.M.

Anderson, W.

Ashfield, Mr. & Mrs.

P.

Kirkcud, B.R.

Abraham, E.S.

Angor, Mrs. A.A.

Angor, Miss K.

Andrews, Mrs. A.L.

Aesley, J.H.

Barberin, E.T.

Bate, F.D.

Bardonather, Mr.

and Mrs. O.

Barnesfether Mrs.

Bellies, Mrs. B.B.

Bens, G.A.

Bunman, Y.

Bulach, Dr. W.

Cambridge, J.

Castro, Mr. &

Castro, Miss D.

Castro, Master D.

Chandler, T.J.

Colman, Dr. A.

Curry, G.P.

Claxton, A.M.

Clayton, W.E.

Caddick, F.

Dewar, J.

Dertene, Mr. &

Mrs. & Children

Douglas, Miss B.H.

Dunn, Mr. & Mrs.

Elliott, Mr. & Mrs.

Fitzsimons, G.

Frederick, Mr. & Mrs.

Gordon, Mr. & Mrs.

Gough, Mr. & Mrs.

Gould, Mr. & Mrs. J.

Guiseppe, Mr. & Mrs.

Hall, Capt. T.P.

Hobbs, J.G.

Howard, Mr. G.

## Commercial.

## RUBBER SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Zorn & Leigh-Hunt's Mid-Weekly Report on the Rubber Share Market and List of Quotations dated October 15 states:—

"There are no particular features of interest in the Rubber Share Market. In common with the rest of the Stock Exchange, the tone is dull, and very little actual business is doing."

We have received a good many interesting letters concerning our last week's review of the position of the rubber industry. More than one correspondent points out that the total output of plantation rubber for 1913 is likely to be more than the figure we mentioned (42,000 tons). We think this is a reasonable criticism, but, on the other hand, our allowance of 32,000 tons of wild rubber, etc., apart from Brazil, is regarded by experts as excessive, so that in any case our estimate of the world total for the year (115,000 tons) is a pretty safe one, and is based upon the totals of production and consumption that an opinion must be formed as to the question of any possible over-supply. Moreover, it must not be lost sight of that tapping is being considerably restricted as a direct result of the slump in the price of the commodity, and this may be expected to have a good deal of effect upon the outputs from the plantations for the last three months of the current year. Another question which has been put to us from several quarters is whether any appreciable quantity of plantation rubber is actually being used in the motor industry. Some people appear to be under the impression that the plantation product is not suitable for tyres. We have trustworthy information in our possession that some of the biggest tyre manufacturers in the world have been using very large quantities of plantation rubber for some time past, but on account of the prejudices of customers, there is a tendency to keep the fact quiet. According to the best authorities, the total amount of rubber used in the motor industry alone is at present about 40,000 tons per annum. It is generally agreed that of the rubber which comes from Brazil, Hard Fine Para comprises at the utmost 15,000 tons. Of this it is pretty certain that something over one-third is used for sectional purposes quite apart from the motor industry. This leaves 10,000 tons of Hard Fine Para available for motors. Where does the other 30,000 tons come from? The statements that plantation rubber is of no use for tyre making are utterly unfounded. We hope to revert to this subject very shortly.

Allagars offer at 1/9, and Anglo-Ceylons at 2/8. Anglo-Dutch are wanted at 16/6, and Anglo-Sumatra at 40/0. Batu Caves are obtainable at 7/4. Beacons at 5/6. Bukit Bajahs at 5/9-16, and Bukit Sembawangs at 1/4. 2/8 is bid for Brooklands Consolidated. Malaya are wanted at 6/3, and Chersonese at 2/3. 2/4 is bid for Damansara, and 7/6 for Denistons. There is a buyer of F.M.S. around 144. Galang Beasers are obtainable at 2/0, and a few Golden Hopes at 14. Glen Bervies are 1/3-1-6, and Greshams 39/6 bid. Buyers of Inch Kenneth at 2/4, and Jugra Lands at 27/0 are in the market. The proposals put forward by the Johore Rubber Lands Company for raising fresh capital caused heavy offering of shares down to 2/0. 3/3 is bid for Kepar Para, and 9/9 for Kluang Produce. Langkat Sumatras offer around 20/0, and Labus at 21/0. The Malacca issues have maintained their prices. Malaya slams have been active between 20/9 and 22/8, closing 21/0 sellers. P.P.K. are obtainable at 15/16, and Peaks at 4/0. Rubber Trusts have been very weak, and close 10/0 premium. Salangs have remained firm around 18/0. Shelds are wanted at 18/0, and Sungai Kapar at 6/3; but Sialangs offer at 1/29-32. Taipings can be sold at 1/54, and Tendjonega at 2/3-18. A few Tebau offers at 28/0. Tremelbyes have risen to 2/11-16 on the final dividend of 20 per cent, making 50 per cent for the year. Valiambros are a weak spot, and offer at 15/9.

## The Money Market.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., writing from London on October 8 state:—

About £800,000 arrived in the form of bar gold, of which a certain proportion has been acquired for the Continent. The total shipped to India was £140,600. The net import of gold into India for the month of September was £76,333 (approximately).

Silver.—Movements of prices have betrayed some uncertainty. Since the conclusion of the last order for the Indian Government, more or less intermittent sales have been made on account of China. This is not at all surprising, considering that, at times, the exchange with that country has been quite a half-penny below the parity of silver.

On the 3rd instant, the price of cash silver rose 1/-6d., whilst that for forward delivery remained unchanged, and this premium was again established on near delivery. As a consequence of China's sales, or threatened sales, prices fell away from these quotations until, on the 6th instant, 28 1-8d. was touched for cash silver and 28 1-16d. for two months' delivery. On the 7th instant, there was a rise of 1-8d. in the former and 1-16d. in the latter quotation, only to be lost again the next day. At the moment, speculators are not inclined to buy for a rise, and such covering orders from India and elsewhere which have come to hand this week have found no competition to speak of. The decision as to fresh purchases for the Indian Government can easily be left until November, when the ultimate result of the rice harvest will be known.

Meanwhile, the considerable size of the bear account still in existence, and the great reduction in the amount of stocks speculatively held, impart confidence as to the healthiness of present market conditions. In view of the change in the sum of the Chinese Government during 1912, and the disturbance connected with that important event, details as to the trade of Shanghai during that year possess special interest. Foreign imports showed a reduction of 7,000,000 taels, whilst imports of native produce showed an increase of 23,000,000 taels. The total trade of the port, including re-exports, is 7,000,000 taels more than in 1911.

The stock in Bombay has fallen from £535,000 to £475,000. The off take is unchanged at 50 bars a day. Shanghai reports a stock of £6,270,000 compared with £6,495,000 last week; the reduction is to be accounted for by a shipment of £300,000 to India on Tuesday last. It is expected that the Indian Government will make a shipment similar to those of last week. No shipment has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.

The quotations to-day for cash and two months' delivery are respectively 4/- and 5-16d. below those fixed a week ago.

## Tronch Mines, Limited.

The output of Tronch Mines, Ltd., for October was as follows:—From mine, pds. 3,080. tributaries, pds. 340, total pds. 3,420. Value from mine \$178,500, from tributaries \$20,000, total \$198,500. Estimated profit from mine (after payment of all development capital expenditure, etc.) \$39,000, from tributaries \$1,000, total \$40,000.

## FORTUNE GIVEN AWAY.

Factory Owner to Start Life Again at 65.

New York, October 22.

Mr. R. B. Freeman, owner of the overall factory at Binghamton, which was destroyed by fire last July with terrible loss of life among the women workers etc., it is announced this morning, allocated \$200,000, representing his entire fortune, for the benefit of the families of the victims and his creditors.

Mr. Freeman, who is 65 years of age, is credited with the intention of starting life anew with his small resources remain at his disposal.

## NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Sir Beauchamp Duff to succeed Sir O'More Creagh.

The King has approved the appointment of Gen. Sir Beauchamp Duff to the Command-in-Chief in India, in succession to Gen. Sir O'More Creagh. Official confirmation, the Times announces, will be forthcoming in the regular course.

Gen. Sir Beauchamp Duff has spent the greater part of his service in India. The nomination of an officer of the Indian Army to succeed another officer of the same Army is out of the ordinary course, and normally an officer of the British service would have been appointed.

Such officers, with great Indian experience, were certainly available, including Sir Ian Hamilton, Sir James Willcocks, Sir Douglas Haig, and others; but all these officers are actively employed, and on the administrative side no one has a better knowledge of India's needs than Sir Beauchamp Duff. It is no secret that Sir Ian Hamilton did not desire the appointment, and particularly wished to complete his work of inspecting the Dominion forces by his projected visit to Australia.

Sir James Willcocks and Sir Douglas Haig are too valuable in their present posts to be displaced, and it is probably correct to suppose that Sir Beauchamp Duff's appointment is regarded favourably by the India Office, and by the Governor-General in India, on account of the serious work which awaits the new Commander-in-Chief when he reaches Simla.

It is anticipated that Gen. Sir O'More Creagh will return home in March of next year.

## Gas and Motor.

The Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat, who has just invented a new form of golf club, was like the Comte de Dion, one of the original members of the French Auto Club. He is a very versatile man, being a director of several important industrial undertakings, and the writer of books sub-jacent ranging from fencing to marine boilers and naval tactics in warfare.

## Public Companies.

## HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA STEAM FISHERIES Co., Ltd.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the offices of the undersigned, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, on Tuesday, the 18th November, 1913, at NOON.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 18th November, 1913, both days inclusive.

BRADLEY & Co., Ltd. General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1913.

(Rates and Particulars on application)

The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, etc.

Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMEY & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1913.

(Capital Paid up \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application)

The Office of

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General Managers.

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TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF

WILLS, ATTORNEY, etc.

**STOWAWAY SENT TO GAOL.**

Efforts to Obtain Release of American Prisoner.

Harry Kemp, an eccentric American poet who has won a reputation by his verse, and notoriety by his methods of travel and adventures with the first wife of Mr. Upton Sinclair, the novelist, was sentenced to twenty-one days' hard labour at Southampton and recommended for deportation. The poet was charged as a stowaway on the White Star liner Oceanic, and the solicitor for the prosecution described him to the Bench as a man known in the United States as the "goods train poet," from his habit of hiding in a goods train to get from one place to another.

It was further stated that the poet secreted himself in the first-class passengers' quarters on board the Oceanic, and twelve hours after the liner left New York, he went to the purser's office and handed in a letter to the effect that, finding himself penniless in New York, and wishing to go to England, he walked on board the liner, hoping he might be able to work his passage. Asked by the magistrates for an explanation, Kemp contented himself with stating that he wanted to get to England because he was a poet, and all his life had "fed on English poets and got his inspiration from them." Not a word was said about his London friends, and the Chief Constable having expressed the opinion that the poet was "not a desirable person," sentence was passed.

A London friend told a Daily News representative that he had only heard of the poet's arrival and arrest through the papers, and had at once communicated with him and with the authorities, asking the post to come and stay with him and offering to pay any penalties.

"Kemp is eccentric," added the friend, "and obviously did not know anything about police court procedure over here. In America in these cases fine is imposed, and he may have thought that a fine would be imposed here, and that he could then communicate with me. He was coming here to visit me, and it is quite in accordance with his eccentric habit that he should endeavour to work his passage. The sentence of imprisonment is bad enough, but the recommendation of deportation is too much."

**INDUSTRIAL BANK LOAN.**

A Hitch Reported.

Peking, November 9.  
The loan which the Industrial Bank of China signed six weeks ago provided Frs. 60,000,000 for the construction of the port at Pakow, sixty millions for the bridge from Hankow to Wuchang, while the balance of thirty million francs was to be handed over to the Tsachengpu (Board of Finance).

It appears that the promoters are meeting with difficulties in proving to the satisfaction of the French Legation that the amount intended for the Board of Finance is not for administrative purposes. Therefore there is the probability of a hitch as the French banks cannot undertake to find the money unless it is devoted to solely industrial purposes.—

**THREE OFFENCES.**

Indian Watchman who Became Obstetrician.

An Indian watchman employed at the Asiatic Petroleum Company, was charged before Mr. Hazelwood with assaulting Indian constable 110, damaging his uniform and behaving in a disorderly manner, at Yau-nati.

It appeared that the defendant was going along the street with two other men, making a noise. When the constable spoke to them the defendant got about the constable, and tore his uniform.

The defendant said the constable told him to go away and defendant said he would do so.

The constable thereupon seized him by the hair and gave him a blow on the neck.

For the assault, defendant was fined \$5, or in default fourteen days, ordered to pay \$4.50 for the damage to the uniform on in default fourteen days, and fined \$3, or in default seven days for disorderly behaviour.

**BELLO PAR: THE IDEAL RESTORATIVE.**

Despite all ordinary precautions, people constantly get rundown, with the result that work and play alike become irksome in the extreme. At such times, the tonic par excellence is Sanatogen, because, as a physician writes in the Medical Press and Circular: "Sanatogen is readily absorbed by the stomach, and has an immediate and remarkable effect, shown by a steady increase of body weight and of muscular strength and energy. At the same time, the colour is brought back to the patient's cheeks."

These statements prove Sanatogen's power in improving the blood, revitalising the nervous system, and restoring the physical strength.

Because of its remarkable properties, over eighteen thousand physicians have testified in writing to the beneficial results they have obtained from its use on their patients.

These patients have likewise borne unimpeachable testimony to the effects of Sanatogen. The Rt. Hon. Thomas Burt, M.P., a member of H.M. Privy Council and one of the most distinguished men in England, writes: "I have used Sanatogen for some time past with excellent results. I have found it most useful as a tonic when I have been run down."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists, in bottles of two sizes.

Church Missionary Society.  
This week the half yearly conference of Missionaries attached to the Church Missionary Society is being held at St. Paul's College.

**SILIMPON COAL.**
**BUNKERS**

can be supplied cheap rates.

at:

**SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK**

(British North Borneo).

At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A BUNE

Dissociating Drinkers

feel a serene

confidence

IN

**JOHN HAIG'S GLENLEVEN**

WHISKY.

Sole Agents for South China

**H. BUTTON & SON,**  
Wine & Spirit Merchants

**POST OFFICE.**
**SHIPPING NEWS.**
**WEATHER REPORT.**
**Mail Steamers**
**THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S.N.C.**

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named.

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
LONDON & ANTWERP via Singap-	Nubia		
pore, Penang, Cambod-	Capt. F. J. Fox	about	Freight
& Marseilles		26th Nov.	& Passage
LONDON, via Ur-	Devanha	Noon	Freight
ual Ports of Call	Capt. W. R. Hickie	22nd Nov.	& Passage
	R.N.R.		
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKO-	Sardinia	5 a.m.	Freight
HAMA	Capt. J. T. Jeffery, R.N.R.	15th Nov.	& Passage
	Assaye		
SHANGHAI	Capt. G. J. Coldwell, R.N.R.	about	Freight
		20th Nov.	& Passage

All the above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight, or Passage apply to

E. A. Hewitt,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th Nov. 1913.

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.**
**BREMEN.**
**IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES**
**For** **Steamers**

To sail on

NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, AWERP & BREMEN	P. E. Friedrich	WEDNES.
	Capt. C. Mundt	23rd Nov.
		10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	Prinzess Alice	About
	Capt. J. Bortfeldt	WEDNES.
MANILA, YAP, MARONN, SAMARAI, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MEMLBOURNE	P. Waldemar	SATUR.
	Capt. H. Bremer	29th Nov.
		6.100
KOBE	Coblenz	TUESDAY,
	Capt. L. Klugkist	10th Dec.
JESSELTON, KUDAT & SANDAKAN	Borneo	TUESDAY,
	Capt. J. Kosbler	2nd Dec.
		9 a.m.

All the steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. New System of Telefunken.

For further particulars, apply to

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD**  
**MELCHERS & CO.**
**GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG and CHINA**

Hongkong, 14th Nov. 1913.

**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**  
**FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.**
**REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN EUROPE AND JAPAN.**
**NEXT SAILINGS:**

OUTWARD	Steamers	HOMeward
	Will leave for Shanghai & Japan on	Steamers Will leave for Europe via Ports of call
Australien	17th November.	E. Simons
Aolynesian	1st December.	Amazone
Paul Lecat	15th December.	Australian
		18th November.
		2nd December.
		16th December.

For Freight and Passage apply to

M. SAINT CLAIR de BUSSIERRE, Agent.  
Queen's Buildings, No. 3.

**THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.**
**Mail Service to Australia via Manila.**
**MAIL SCHEDULE SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.**

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Empire St. Albans	22nd Nov.	22nd Nov. at 10 a.m.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, French Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co., Agents.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, Dr. J. W. Noble, 100 House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

**ARRIVED.**

On the 14th at noon—Pressure has increased considerably over China, which is now covered by a strong anticyclone, with steep gradients to the south and south-east.

Pressure is nearly stationary over the Philippines and Cochin China.

No returns from Japan.

Strong monsoon is indicated along the east coast of China and over the northern portion of the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood. N.W. winds, strong cloudy, drizzling rain at time.

2 Formosa Channel. North-easterly gale.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamock as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

14th November, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind Force. Weather.

Westcock. 7a. 30.07 16 wnw. 1 b.

Namuro. 6a. " " "

Hakoda. " " "

Tokio. " " "

Kochi. " " "

Nagasaki. " " "

Kashima. " " "

Oshima. " " "

Naha. " " "

Ishijima. " " "

Bonin Is. " " "

Chiecho. " " "

Whaiwei. " " "

Hankow. " " "

Ichang. " " "

Kiukiang. " " "

Changsha. " " "

Shanghai. " " "

Gutzlaff. " " "

Sharp P. 7a. 30.41 45 nne 6 ev

Amoy. 6a. 30.26 60 76 e 7 10

Swatow. 6a. 30.89 57 69 n 1 0

Taihoku. 6a. 30.